

FRO

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd froth, and mingled mud arise. *Dry.*
They were the froth my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let
water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a froth;
and after that froth has stood a little, there will appear, to one
that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the
surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far
off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another,
the whole froth will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.
Newton's Opt.

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting
the loose froth about his mouth and his bridle; and after many
unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in
a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the co-
lours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one
bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill
in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being frothy,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tuff. Husb.*
To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out
spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, froths treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FROTHILY. *adv.* [from frothy.]

1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *adj.* [from froth.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and
clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some
gummy, as cherries; and some frothy, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wafting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that
bathing should make them frothy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the frothy vanity of dis-
course that commonly attends these pompous entertainments?

What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and
virtue? *L'Estrange, Fable 185.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and
evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and frothy
men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be
abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

FROUNCE. *n. f.* A word used by falconers for a distemper,
in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fizzle or curl the
hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in
contempt.

Some frounce their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin,
or an overhanging frounced head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Not trick'd and frounc'd as he was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FROUZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; fætid; musty.

Petticoats in frouzy heaps,
When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A frouzy dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FROWARD. *adj.* [from froward, Saxon.] Peevish; ungo-
vernable; angry; perverse; the contrary to toward.

The froward pain of mine own heart made me so delight
to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the
way. *Sidney.*

She's not froward, but modest as the dove; *Shakespeare.*
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn.
Whose ways are crooked, and they froward in their paths. *Prov. ii. 15.*

Time moveth so round, that a froward retention of custom
is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essay 25.*

'Tis with froward men, and froward factions too, as 'tis
with froward children; they'll be sooner quitted by fear than
by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common
use and experience of rocking froward children in cradles.

FROWARDLY. *adv.* [from froward.] Peevishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went frowardly in the way
of his heart. *Is. lvii. 17.*

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FROWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from froward.] Peevishness; perverse-
ness.

How many frowardnesses of ours does he smother? how
many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he
put up at our hands? *Saut's Sermons.*

We'll mutually forget

The warmth of youth and frowardness of age. *Addis. Cato.*

FROWER. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving
tool.

A frower of iron for cleaving of lath,

With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tuff. Husb.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [from frown, old French, to wrinkle. *Skin-
ner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to
wrinkles; to look stern.

Day that the frowns; I'll say, the looks as clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

I they chafe their magistrate;

And such a one as he, who puts his shall,

His popular thrust, against a graver bench

Than ever frown'd. *Shakespeare's Cori'anus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frown on? You
are too much of late i' th' frown.

—Thou wait a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to
care for her frowning. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

The wood,

Whose shady horror on a rising brow

Wav'd high, and frown'd upon the stream below. *Pope.*

FROWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of
displeasure.

Patience endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable
exploit win again her favour. *Kneller's History of the Turki.*

In his half-clos'd eyes

Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;

His front yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

FROWNINGLY. *adv.* [from frown.] Sternly; with a look of
displeasure.

What, look'd he frowningly?

—A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak. Ham.*

FROWY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used;

but instead of it frouzy.

But if they with thy gotes should yede,

They soon might be corrupted;

Or like not of the frowy fede,

Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

FROZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.

Against whom was the fine frozen knight, frozen in despair;

but his armour so naturally representing ice, and all his furni-
ture so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see anything
that pleased me better. *Sidney, b. ii.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd;

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms

Shook Asia's crown with European arms;

Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,

Whose earth is bounded by the frozen sea. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fierce Boreas, with his off-spring, issues forth

T' invade the frozen waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire

They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden's Power and Lust.*

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Who this professes, *Pope.*

Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.

FRUITFUL. *adj.* [from fruit, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ans.*

To FRUITIFY. *v. a.* [from fruitify, French.] To make fruit-
ful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the fovereign raises, are as vapours which
the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to fruitify
the earth. *Heaven's Vocal Forth.*

Where'er she looks, behold some sudden birth

Adorns the trees, and fruitifies the earth. *Gravina.*

To FRUITIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fruitify; maketh

the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage;

and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and
heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Hak.*

Thus would there nothing fruitify, either near or under

them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FRUITIFICATION. *n. f.* [from fruitify.] The act of causing
or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the
plant in a capacity of fruitification, he that hath beheld how
many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath
flesher reason to doubt. *Brown's Vul. or Errours, b. ii.*

FRUITUOUS. *adj.* [from fruit, Latin.] Fruitful;

fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Here to the fight

Apples of price, and plenteous heaves of corn

Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe

Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,

So much does fructuous moisture o'erabound. *Philos.*

FRUGAL

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FRUGAL. *adj.* [from frugal, Latin; frugal, Fr.] Thrifty; spar-
ing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

It through mists he shoots his mullen beams,

Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,

Suspect a driling day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

FRUGALY. *adv.* [from frugal.] Parsimoniously; sparingly;

thriftily.

Mean time young Pamond his marriage press'd,

And frugally resolv'd, the charge to shun,

To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRUGALITY. *n. f.* [from frugal, French; frugalitas, Latin.]

Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, frugality may be the cause

of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing

for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,

Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you

In this frugality of your praises, some things I cannot

omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat. u.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impos-
sible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without

entering the territory of parsimony. *Arbutnot's Journ. Luc.*

FRUGIFEROUS. *adj.* [from frugifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ans.*

FRUIT. *n. f.* [from fructus, Latin; Frucht, Dutch; fruit, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are con-
tained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,

And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,

Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that fruit forbid,

Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

See how the rising fruits the gardens crown,

Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness,

and truth. *Ez. v. 9.*

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can't thou their reckonings keep? the time compute,

When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories?

Where are the fruits of them at this day? Or of what benefit

will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another fruit, from considering things in themselves,

will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that meth-
od which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing,

and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she

was pale, when she remembered the fruits of denying. *Sidney.*

They shall eat of the fruit of their own way. *Prov. i. 31.*

If I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labour. *Philippi.*

FRUITAGE. *n. f.* [from fruitage, French.] Fruit collectively;

various fruits.

In heav'n the trees

Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines

Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Greedily they pluck'd

The fruitage, fair to sight, like that which grew

Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flum'd. *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flow-
ers and fruitage for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRUITBEARER. *n. f.* [from fruit and bearer.] That which
produces fruit.

Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected with the
measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [from fruit and bear.] Having the quality
of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another,

as fruitbearing trees on those that bear not. *Mort. Husbandry.*

FRUITER. *n. f.* [from fruitier, French.] One who trades in
fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind

Gray's-inn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Walnuts the fruiterer's hand in Autumn stain;

Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain. *Guy.*

FRUITERY. *n. f.* [from fruitier, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care

To help thy plants, on the small fruit wery

Exempt from ills, an oriental blait

Disastrous flies. *Phillips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL. *adj.* [from fruit and full.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.

If the continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life

than the earth remain fruitful in the sun's continual ab-
sence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,

That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next. *Shakespeare.*

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3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!

Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend

To make this creature fruitful: *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Into her womb convey sterility.

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the

damsels fruitful. *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,

And from Britannia's publick posts retire,

Me into foreign realms my late conveys,

Through nations fruitful of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRUITFUL. *adv.* [from fruitful.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,

And purer fire through universal nights,

And empty space, did fruitfully unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will

want not, time and place will be fruitfully offered. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from fruitful.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to any part of

the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing,

that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. The quality of being prolific.

The goddess, present at the match she made,

So bless'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,

That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,

To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd. Ovid.*

3. Exuberant abundance.